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New Reynell Developmental Language Scale (NRDLS)

Availability:	Please visit this website for more information about the instrument: New Reynell Developmental Language Scale
Classification:	Supplemental: Mitochondrial Disease (Mito)
Short Description of Instrument:	The New Reynell Developmental Language Scale (NRDLS) is an instrument used to identify speech and language delays and impairments in children ages 3 to 7.5 through play-based activities Provides separate assessment of expressive and receptive language abilities.
Rationale/ Justification	<p>Strengths/Weaknesses: The NRDLS is a widely used measure in the UK with a large standardization sample of children in the UK. The updated version included a "Multilingual Toolkit" which provides guidance for use in children for whom English is their second language.</p> <p>Specific to Mitochondrial Disease: Recommended by Koene et al (2013) as an instrument assessing early language development that represents a robust outcome measure for children with mitochondrial disorders based on meta-analysis of the literature.</p> <p>Advantages: The measure was normed on typically developing children starting at the age of 2 to provide ample room for assessment of 3-year-old children with delays in language development.</p> <p>Limitations: Because the test was normed with English speakers in the UK, norms may not translate exactly to English speakers in North America or elsewhere in the world.</p>
Scoring:	The measure provides standard scores for both language production (expressive language) and language comprehension. Raw scores from each of these indices are totaled and converted to standard scores based on age-based normative samples.
References:	<p>Letts, C. (2014). The New Reynell Developmental Language Scales: Descriptive Account and Illustrative Case Study. <i>Child Language Teaching and Therapy</i>, v30 n1.(p103-116).</p> <p>Koene, S., Jansen, M., Verhaak, C.M., DeVrueh, R.L., De Groot, I.J., Smeitink, J.A. (2013). Towards the harmonization of outcome measures in children with mitochondrial disorders. <i>Dev Med Child Neurol</i> 55: 698-706</p>